

are certainly in the right direction, but the path to true reform is long indeed. In particular, the IMF reform package accompanied by the specific reform measures has enjoyed some success. However, much more needs to be done: Justice must be served to those directly wronged by the old regimes, and some punishment should be meted out on the wrongdoers. Old, long held, practices associated with crony capitalism need to be abandoned.

Specifically, one series of crimes allegedly perpetrated by the old regimes that must be investigated involves several companies that were subject to the "rationalization" policy of the mid-80s. The companies included Kuk Je, Jung Woo, Jung A, Nam Kang, and Samho were forced to transfer all of their assets to allies of the Chun government. Samho, formerly one of Korea's largest construction companies, helped to build much of Korea's infrastructure, including the subway, water filtration system, first skyscraper and much of the country's affordable, middle income housing. However, because the owner, Mr. B.K. Cho did not participate in the widespread corruption associated with the government of President Chun, his company and his family's personal possessions were taken by the government.

Samho was one of Korea's largest construction companies valued at over \$750 million at the time of this illegal transfer. The company had projects throughout Korea, the Indochina Peninsula, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. Subsidiary companies included a textile plant, a chemical company, and one of the Korea's largest chains of stores. Now, Samho is a wholly owned subsidiary of Daelim Construction Company, operating under the same name. Daelim's director in the 1980s was a friend of the Chun family. Daelim is now the third largest construction company in Korea and one of the largest conglomerates with over 11,000 employees and annual revenues in excess of \$5 billion. However, it was a relatively minor construction firm prior to the illegal acquisition of the Cho assets.

Many of the individuals in the Chun and Roh governments who were responsible for these illegal activities remain in powerful positions in the country. Kim Mahn Je was Chun's Minister of Finance, and is now the chairman of the Pohang Iron and Steel Company. He serves in his current position at the discretion of the Kim government. Kim threatened the director of Samho with physical force if he did not sign over the company, saying his orders came from "the Blue House," or from President Chun himself.

Lim Chang Yuel, who worked with the Minister of Finance Kim Mahn Jae under Chun, recently guided Korea through its IMF negotiations, and is currently running for governor of the Seoul province for President Kim's party. Lim was in charge of "forced liquidations" of corporations for President Chun.

Only one meager effort has been made to right the wrongs of the past for these companies. In July 1993, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Korea held that the liquidation of Kuk Je was invalid, and awarded modest, although not fair, compensation to its former owners. I strongly believe that an investigation of these crimes would engender even greater confidence in the government of President Kim and his plan of implementation of the necessary reforms. By demonstrating that the era of corruption and crony capitalism is in the

past, the Korean Government can foster greater economic growth and demonstrate that Korean corporations and government alike abide by the rule of law.

#### TRIBUTE TO SAMUEL L. GINN

#### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 1998*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Samuel L. Ginn of Hillsborough, California. A graduate of Auburn University, located in Auburn, Alabama, Sam is being presented an honorary Doctor of Science Degree from his alma mater, Auburn. In addition, he is the Commencement Speaker at this year's ceremonies.

Mr. Ginn's contributions in the field of telecommunications is uncontested. A pioneer in wireless communications, Sam Ginn has been innovative in creating one of the largest, international communications companies in the world. AirTouch serves over 20 million individuals, fully 10 percent of the market.

In addition to being an exemplary businessman, Sam Ginn is an active member of his community, including both civic and professional organizations. He is a member of: The Business Council, Industry Policy Advisory Committee on JOBS, California Business Roundtable, and The Institute for International Studies at Stanford University. In addition he retains corporate board memberships with Chevron Corporation, Hewlett-Packard Company, Safeway Inc., and Transamerica Corporation.

Finally, Sam lives with his wife, Ann, in the San Francisco Bay Area. They have two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Speaker, Sam Ginn returns to Auburn University to not only receive an honorary degree, but to share with graduating students some of the wisdom and experience that he has gained over the last thirty years. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Sam on his degree, and I would also ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating and wishing the best of luck to all of the students of Auburn University's Class of 1998.

#### THE LINK BETWEEN ANIMAL VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIVIDUALS

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 1998*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the important connection between violence against animals and violence against humans. Recently, we held an important Congressional briefing to explore the link between animal abuse and domestic violence. This briefing was jointly cosponsored by the Congressional Friends of Animals, which our colleague, Christopher Shays of Connecticut, and I chair; the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues, chaired by Congresswomen Eleanor Holmes Norton and Nancy Johnson; and the

Congressional Children's Caucus chaired by Congresswomen Sheila Jackson-Lee and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, and with the support of Congresswoman Elizabeth Furse, Congressman Jon Fox, and Senator Robert Torricelli.

Mr. Speaker, it is no surprise that individuals who brutalize animals are very often guilty of committing similar crimes against people. Not all of us are aware of the well defined link between cruelty to animals and both domestic violence and violent crimes like murder, assault and serial crimes.

Violence towards animals precedes and co-exists with domestic violence including: spouse abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, as well as murder and assault. Unfortunately, pets often serve as surrogate targets of a troubled offender's wrath. A 1997 survey found that 85.4 percent of women in shelters talked about violence towards pets as part of the cruelty at home. Mr. Speaker, Animal Abuse is recognized as a symptom of mental disorder by the American Psychiatric Association, which considers animal abuse one of the diagnostic criteria of a conduct disorder.

Animal abuse can also be an important indicator of future violent behavior. When a child is caught hurting an animal, this problem should be addressed immediately because this problem is not self-correcting. Abusing animals is often a precursor to more violent offenses, and a child that is abusing animals must be taught the value of all life. The FBI has used this connection between animal abuse and violent behavior for two decades in profiling serial killers and violent criminals.

Mr. Speaker, we must focus attention on this important connection. If we can help increase reverence for the life of animals, we will foster a greater respect for human life. Strengthening laws against animal abuse and publicizing this issue will serve to protect humans in the long run. Animal abuse is a warning sign, and we must learn to look for it and recognize it.

This past week, Mr. Speaker, I introduced H. Con. Res. 286 which expresses the view that the link between violence against animals and violence against humans should be given greater emphasis and that it should be used to identify and treat individuals who are guilty of violence against animals. This resolution notes that animal abuse is a crime in its own right in all 50 states, but such abuse should also be identified and treated because of the link with violence against humans. The resolution also urges research to increase understanding of the connection between cruelty to animals and violence against humans.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to statements that were given at the recent briefing on this issue. I want to mention the remarks of Barbara Sweeney, a social worker from Alexandria, Virginia. She testified that individuals who batter often abuse animals to threaten, control, and intimidate their partner. Ms. Sweeney also discussed how the Alexandria Domestic Violence program addresses the link of violence through such programs as counseling and humane education for children who witness this form of abuse and are deeply affected. The Alexandria Domestic Violence Program has taken this link seriously and should be considered a model program.

A number of distinguished and well-informed experts provided outstanding testimony at this important briefing. They were Kim Roberts,